NOTES ON SAWFLIES OF THE TRIBE EURIINI, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES.

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In 1911[1] the writer proposed the tribe Euriini for the genera *Eurys* Newman, *Neoeurys* Rohwer, *Europsis* Kirby and *Clarissa* Kirby and in 1918[2] he added to the tribe the genera *Ancyloneura* Cameron and *Polyclonus* Kirby. In 1919[3] Morice tabulated the sawfly genera of Australia and gave a number of valuable notes on these little known genera. On page 257 Morice suggests that the genus *Eurys* (=*Europsis*) can be separated from *Neoeurys* and *Clarissa* by the obliquely truncate radial cell which is followed by a distinct appendiculate cell. This character, when considered in the light of the two new species here described, does not seem to offer a satisfactory way to separate the genera. Morice has shown that the only other character, the number of antennal joints, used to separate the genera is subject to considerable variation and cannot be used as generic. In assigning species to any of these genera it is therefore necessary to limit the genera by different characters and the following key is offered as a suggestion. So few species of this group are known and so little is known about these species that it is difficult to propose any arrangement as satisfactory, and impossible to pass on the actual value of any of the genera.

Key to the Genera.

1. Antenna ramose in both sexes.....*Polyclonus* Kirby.
– Antenna simple.....2.
2. Clypeus emarginate; nervulus in, or very near, middle of cell.....*Eurys* Newman (=*Europsis* Kirby).
– Clypeus truncate; nervulus distinctly basad of middle cell .....3.

[1] Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. 18, No. 4, p. 226.
[2] Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 9, Vol. 2, Nov. 1918, p. 437 and 439.
[3] Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., for 1918 (pub. Mar. 1919), p. 247–332.

3. Clypeus long, its width being about twice its length; antenna robust, thickening apically. . . . *Clarissa* Kirby.
– Clypeus short, its width being about four times its length; antenna slender, elongate and not thickening apically. 4.
4. Hind basitarsus much longer than the following joints; antennal furrows more or less complete. *Neoeurys* Rohwer.
– Hind basitarsus shorter than the following joints; antennal furrows obsolete. . . . . *Ancyloneura* Cameron.

Clarissa froggatti n. sp.

On the character of the radial cell this species will fall in the genus *Eurys* as defined by Morice[4] but in general habitus is much like *Clarissa divergens,* from which it may be separated by the black spot on the prescutum, the black mesepisternum, the shorter and stouter antenna, black clypeus, venation, etc. *Clarissa inconspicuus* (Kirby) is much smaller.

Female. — Length 6.5 mm. Middle fovea elongate, not sharply defined, broader below; antennal furrows complete; postocellar furrow poorly defined; antenna 9-jointed, distinctly thickened apically, third joint cylindrical but little shorter than the fourth and fifth; sixth, seventh and eighth joints much longer than wide; stigma strongly tapering apically; radial cell obliquely truncate and followed by distinct appendiculate cell; radiellan cell truncate and followed by a long appendiculatellan cell; venation otherwise much like *divergens.* Black; palpi ferrugineous; pronotum, scutum, sides of prescutum, scutellum, tegula and abdomen except apical three tergites medianly and sheath, ferrugineous; legs black, four anterior tibia and tarsi (the latter slightly dusky) and basal half of hind tibia ferrugineous; wings dusky hyaline, venation black.

Male.—Length 5 mm. Differs from the female as follows: antenna slightly longer, joints six to eight with length and width subequal; four anterior femora (except bases of middle pair) and posterior tibiae and tarsi ferrugineous; scutum and prescutum almost entirely black. At some angles the apical antennal joint seems to be divided making the antenna appear ten-jointed.

[4] Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1918 (1919), p. 257.

Paratype male agrees with allotype.

Type-locality.—Warrah district, New South Wales.

Described from one female (type) and two males (one allotype) swept from grass by W. W. Froggatt, October 20, 1921. Named for the collector.

Type.—Cat. No. 24717, United States National Museum.

Clarissa anomocera n. sp.

Because of the faint metallic tinge this species has the appearance of the genus *Eurys* but it does not have the characters assigned to that genus either in the above key or in the key given by Morice.[5] Of the described species of *Clarissa* it is more closely allied to *atrata* Turner but it lacks the abdominal marks and differs in other ways.

Female.—Length 5 mm. Middle fovea shallow, poorly defined; antennal furrows nearly complete; postocellar furrow wanting; antenna short, 8-jointed, third joint subequal with fourth plus fifth, seventh joint with width and length subequal; stigma about three and one half times as long as its greatest width, strongly tapering; radial cell pointed, appendiculate but not followed by a distinct appendiculate cell; radiellan cell pointed. Dark metallic green; apices of femora, the tibiae and tarsi (latter infuscate apically) yellowish-white; wings dusky hyaline; venation dark brown; head and thorax with short white hair.

Male.—Length 4.5 mm. Agrees with the female except as follows: antenna somewhat more slender, third joint shorter than four plus five, seventh joint longer than wide; wings hyaline; radial cell obliquely truncate and with a rather distinct appendiculate cell following.

In one male paratype the second recurrent and second intercubitus are interstitial. The other paratypes agree with the types.

Type-locality.—Moree, New South Wales.

Described from three (one type) females and three (one allotype) males swept from grass by W. W. Froggatt, June 6, 1914.

Type.—Catalogue No. 24718, United States National Museum.

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[5] Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1918 (1919), p. 257.

[6] Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1918 (1919), p. 298.

Neoeurys tasmanica Rohwer.

Morice[6] suggests that his *N. caudata* may be the same as this but this can hardly be the case as the abdomen of *tasmanica* (type female) is concolorous metallic blue-black while *caudata* is described as having the apex of the abdomen pale testaceous.

A NEW SPECIES OF HELODES (HELODIDAE, COL.).

By A. B. Wolcott, Chicago, Ill.

Forty-two years have elapsed since Dr. Geo. H. Horn published his "Synopsis of the Dascyllidae of the United States" (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., VIII, 1880, pp. 76–114), in which only one species of the genus *Helodes* Latreille was described as new; the list of species stands today exactly as left by Dr. Horn at that time.

The present species is the second of the genus to be made known from California, the first and only species as yet recorded from that state being *H. apicalis* LeConte.

Helodes nunenmacheri sp. nov.

Form oblong-oval, black; thorax broadly yellow at sides, narrowly so at apex; legs dull testaceous (the posterior pair, and knees and tibiae of middle and anterior pair fuscous); moderately shining; rather densely clothed with short, fine, brownish, silken pubescence. Head finely, sparsely punctate. Thorax one-third wider than long, narrower in front; apex truncate; anterior angles obtusely rounded; apical and lateral margins narrowly reflexed; sides strongly rounded; base bisinuate; disk rather feebly convex; punctuation a little finer and closer than that of head. Elytra very finely, not closely punctate. Body beneath finely, evenly, not very densely punctulate. Length 4.4 mm.

Del Norte Co., Cal., May 27, 1910 (F. W. Nunenmacher).

A more oval species than *H. apicalis* Lec., to which it is allied by having the head visible from above, but similar in coloration to *H. maculicollis* Horn which occurs in the Atlantic States and Canada. Compared to *H. apicalis* this species has the head, thorax, elytra and body beneath more finely and sparsely punctate; the thorax proportionately broader, its sides more strongly rounded and the apical margin truncate, not somewhat arcuate as in *apicalis*.